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SCOTLAND.

Report of the plague in Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, November 13, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following brief report of the cases of plague that have recently occurred in Glasgow:

The first case became ill on October 19, the second on the 21st, and the third on the 23d, and on the latter date all were removed to the fever hospital. They were suspected from the first to be suffering from plague, but no official announcement was made until the diagnosis had been confirmed, bacteriologically, about November 1. Two other cases were later discovered, and 1 of the patients died on the 26th. The last case was removed to hospital November 1.

All the above cases, 5 in number, occurred among the employees of the Central Hotel, connected with the Caledonian Railway station and one of the principal hotels of the city. Most of the servants attacked, moreover, worked in the basement and it is asserted that there had been a recent invasion of the hotel by rats, owing to demolition of some old buildings in the neighborhood, and it is unofficially stated that the rats in the hotel have been found to be infected. It would thus seem that the rats were a probable source of the infection. After the cases had been removed from the hotel it was closed to the public and all the servants kept in the building under observation, and the building thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Fortunately, there have been no further cases reported since November 1, so the usual period of incubation has passed.

There is no connection traceable between the present cases in Glasgow and those of last year, the two foci of infection being in widely separated parts of the city and on opposite sides of the river. Neither has there been any connection traced between the Liverpool and Glasgow cases.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Establishment of an institute for medical research at Kuala Lumpur.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS SETTLEMENT, October 7, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to send you under separate cover, letter and package of announcements, from Kuala Lumpur, all fully explanatory as to establishment of an institute for medical research.

Respectfully,

C. F. WILLIAMS,

United States Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure—Circular letter No. 3333.]

1. The Government of the Federated Malay States wishes to call attention to a research institute that it has recently established. The institute is situated in Kuala Lumpur, the capital of the Federated Malay States, and is open to all workers irrespective of nationality.

2. The medical department is fully equipped for special and general pathological work, for the scientific study of clinical medicine, experimental physiology, and bacteriology. A modern mortuary with a refrigerator chamber is a feature.

3. A chemistry department is in order for both organic and inorganic research. There is in addition a well-equipped photographic department, facilities for biological research, and a good working library.

4. The institute and its resources are open to all, irrespective of nationality under the conditions that usually obtain in such establishments.

5. To the members of scientific commissions who visit the Malay Peninsula and neighboring islands, the institute affords an excellent opportunity for working up and preparing collected material.

6. To students of tropical medicine the field for work is large. Beriberi, especially, exists under unique conditions. Malaria exists in at least four distinct types.

7. The institute is at present under the direction of Hamilton Wright, M. D. (McGill), and any communications in reference to the institute addressed to him will be welcome.

By command,

F. J. WELD,

Ag. Secretary to Resident-General, F. M. S.

RESIDENT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Selangor, July 10, 1901.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

BAHAMAS—Dunmore Town.—Two weeks ended November 8, 1901. Estimated population, 1,232. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended November 8, 1901. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended November 8, 1901. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended November 12, 1901. Estimated population, 12,535. Number of deaths not reported.

CANADA—British Columbia—Victoria.—Month of October, 1901. Estimated population, 21,000. Total number of deaths, 31, including enteric fever, 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

CHILE—Iquique.—Four weeks ended October 26, 1901. Estimated population, 27,000. Total number of deaths, 99, including 7 from whooping cough.

FRANCE—Marseilles.—Month of October, 1901. Estimated population, 491,161. Total number of deaths, 762, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 28; measles, 5, and 3 from whooping cough.

Nantes.—Month of October, 1901. Estimated population, 130,000. Total number of deaths, 191, including enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 3, and 1 from whooping cough.

Roubaix.—Month of October, 1901. Estimated population, 124,447. Total number of deaths, 152, including enteric fever, 7, and 3 from whooping cough.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended November 2, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 17.6 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,463,026. The highest rate was recorded in Blackburn, viz, 23.7, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 8.1.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended November 2, 1901. Estimated population, 280,161. Total number of deaths, 170, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 4, and 18 from tuberculosis.